

## ABSTRACT

A rapidly self-heat-conductive heat-dissipating module is disclosed including: a plurality of heatsinks which are overlapped, but mechanically separable and discontinuous in contacting interface, at least one heat convection super conductive tubes containing high temperature super conductor composites, at least one heat dissipating fans assembled to an identical lateral side of the heatsinks. In addition to serving to buckle heatsinks together, heat convection super conductive tubes containing high temperature super conductor composites transfer heat to heatsink far away from heat generating source rapidly, whereby efficiency of heat dissipating increases. Mechanical separability between buckled heatsinks and discontinuity in contacting interface between heatsinks avoid heat dissipation of heatsink contacting heat source being impaired by the downward heat flow from heatsink far away from heat source. Heat dissipating fans assembled to an identical lateral side of the heatsinks blow cold air to fins of heatsinks to increase heat-dissipating efficiency. Fins of contacting heatsinks can be arranged alternatively to increase heat-dissipating efficiency. A plurality of heatsink sets can be assembled together to form a composite rapidly self-heat-conductive heat-dissipating module to further enhance heat-dissipating efficiency. All characteristics of the present invention mentioned above make rapidly self-heat-conductive heat-dissipating module of the present invention a

highly efficient heat-dissipating device.